EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Records, with certain observations, the Report on Public Instruction for the year 1951-52.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. Dl. 905-27—52-53, dated 6th March 1953 from the Director of Public Instruction, forwarding the report on Public Instruction for the year 1951-52.

ORDER NO. E. 3257-327—EDN. 79-52-11, DATED BANGALORE, THE 22ND MAY 1953.

Recorded.

2. *Direction* :—Sri K. Guru Dutt, B.A., I.A.S., continued as Director of Public Instruction during the year 1951-52.

3. *Touring and Inspection* :—The Director toured for 76 days, visited or inspected 98 institutions and offices and attended or presided over 118 meetings and conferences. The touring and inspection work of the Director continued to be satisfactory.

4. *Institutions.*—The total number of educational institutions (public and recognised) excluding literacy classes increased by 307 to 11,782 while the total number of public institutions during the year was 13,875 as compared to 13,871 of the previous year. In addition, there were 13 private or un-recognised schools for General Education. The recognised public institutions comprised 26 Arts, Science and Oriental colleges including one centrally administered Research Institution, 11 Professional colleges, 924 Secondary schools (inclusive of 218 High Schools and King George Military College of the Central Government), 3 Senior Basic Schools 10,474 Primary Schools, 101 Basic Schools, 64 Nursery Schools, 181 special schools and the Department of University. The increase was shared by all types of educational institutions.

On an average, there was one High School for every three. Middle Schools, as in the previous year and 15 Primary Schools for each Middle School as against 13 in the last year. Excluding literacy classes, for the whole State there was one institution for every 2·50 square miles and 784 persons.

5. *Scholars.*—The total number of pupils in all kinds of educational institutions was 927,133 of whom 655,689 were boys and 271,444 girls', the ratio of boys to girls was 12:5. The increase in the number of pupils by 11,856 was shared by all types of recognised institutions, while there was fall in strength by 4,916 pupils in literacy classes consequent on the reduction in the number of classes by 303. The percentage of men scholars under instruction to the total men population was 13·75 and 6·00 in respect of women, while to the total it was 9·98.

6. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 3,49,83,981 and was met from the following sources with a comparative view for the previous year :—

Source	1950-51		1951-52	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government funds	2,46,86,288	79·27	2,76,07,205	78·91
District Board and Municipal funds ...	5,37,226	1·73	7,85,627	2·25
Fees	38,40,641	12·32	45,26,755	12·94
Other sources	20,79,365	6·68	20,64,3 4	5·90
Total ...	3,11,43,520	100·00	3,49,83,981	100·00

The expenditure on Direction and Inspection together amounted to Rs. 11,75,777 which formed 3·36 per cent of the total expenditure on public instruction while Rs. 17,66,916 or 5·05 on buildings with equipment and Rs. 40,92,557 or 11·70 per cent on scholarships and miscellaneous items of expenditure were met during the

year: The total direct expenditure on Education amounted to Rs. 2,79,48,731 or 79·89 per cent of the total expenditure while the indirect expenditure of Rs. 70,35,250 formed 20·11 per cent of the total expenditure.

7. *Primary Education.*—There were 10,474 Primary Schools excluding Junior Basic Schools for boys and girls with a total enrolment of 639,635 pupils as against 10,184 schools with a strength of 635,206 in the previous year. The direct expenditure on Primary education was Rs. 1,31,84,560 as against Rs. 85,88,010 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the payment of arrears of salaries, etc., consequent on the revision of the scales of pay of the teaching staff of schools.

8. *Secondary Education.*—On 31st March 1952 there were 181 (173) High Schools for boys with an enrolment of 53,535 (51,184). The number of Girls' High Schools was 36, the same as that of the previous year with a strength of 12,195 (11,300). There were 703 Middle Schools for boys and girls with a total enrolment of 133,457 pupils (104,346 Boys and 29,111 Girls) as against 711 schools with a total strength of 133,771 (104,372 Boys and 29,399 Girls) pupils in the previous year.

There were 920 Secondary Schools both for Boys and Girls with a total enrolment of 199,187 pupils (156,090 Boys and 43,097 Girls) as against such schools with a total strength of 196,255 pupils (153,785 Boys and 42,470 Girls) in the previous year.

The number of practical instruction classes attached to Government High and Middle Schools in the State remained the same as in previous year, *viz.*, 77.

Satisfactory arrangements were made for imparting training in Physical Culture activities in all Secondary Schools of the State. Adequate attention was paid to extra curricular activities by providing field and group games on systematic lines.

There were 202 Hostels, Boarding Homes and Orphanages excluding those attached to colleges for Boys and Girls as in the previous year.

9. *University Education.*—There were in all 32 Arts, Science and Professional colleges affiliated to the University and four Oriental colleges which were under the control of the Department. Of the 32 colleges, 21 were Arts, Science and Intermediate colleges while 11 were professional colleges.

The number of scholars in Arts, Science and professional colleges was 18,977 as detailed hereunder :—

Arts, Science and Intermediate colleges	...	14,682
Professional colleges	...	4,295
Total	...	18,977

The total expenditure on collegiate education (general and professional) amounted to Rs. 30,86,089 as compared to Rs. 33,29,099 of the previous year. In addition, a sum of Rs. 1,86,055 was spent on University offices and on other items as noted below, thereby giving a total of Rs. 47,91,603 on University Education.

	Rs.
(i) Buildings	2,92,074
(ii) Hostels	56,047
(iii) Scholarships	3,37,991
(iv) Miscellaneous	8,33,347

10. *Training of Teachers.*—There were two institutions that provided training of the Secondary grade and six of the Primary grade. In addition there was one institution for women teachers for Primary and Secondary Schools in Civil Area.

A special teachers' training centre which was opened at Vidyanagar during the year 1948-49 for training of 300 teachers every year was continued during the year. By the end of March 1952, 994 teachers had been trained from the commencement of the course in 1948-49.

11. *Professional, Technical and Special Education.*—There were four Samskritha Institutions of the Collegiate grade. The number of Samskritha Schools was 86. Of these 44 were Samskritha Patasalas and 42 Vedapatasalas. The

Samskritha Patasalas were aided by the Education Department and the Vedapatasalas by the Muzrai Department. Teaching in all the Samskritha Schools is free and in addition liberal amounts for award of scholarships are provided.

Commercial Schools.—The institutions providing Commercial Education in the State were all under private management. The number of Commercial Schools during the year was 53 (49) with a strength of 4,916 (4,003). Of the institutions, 26 were aided by the department while the rest were un-aided but recognised.

Industrial Schools.—During the year under report there were 11 Industrial Schools for men with a total enrolment of 728 pupils. In addition there were one Industrial School for Women at Channapatna with a strength of 91 and one Vocational Institute at Mysore with an enrolment of 34 pupils.

Technical and Occupational Institutes.—The opening of another Occupational Institute at Bhadravathi brings the total number of such institutions to 6 in the State as noted below :—

1. Occupational Institute, Hassan
2. Do do Chintamani
3. Do do Davangere
4. Do do Bhadravathi
5. Do do Bangalore
6. Technical Institute, Mysore.

The following are the subjects taught at the Institutes noted against them :—

1. Hassan.—

(1) Machine Tool Technology	...	...
(2) Electrical Technology	...	... For Boys' Diploma.
(3) Civil Draughtsmanship and Estimating		... One year course.
(4) Tailoring and Dress making	...	... For both short time course.

2. Chintamani.—

(1) Silk and Woollen Technology	...	... 3 years' Diploma course.
(2) (*a*) Electrical Wiring	...	...
(*b*) Auto-Mechanics	...	... Diploma one year course.
(c) Tailoring and Dressmaking	...	...

3. Davangere.—

(1) Oils and Soap Technology	...	...
(2) Civil Draughtsmanship and Estimating		... Diploma one year course.
(3) Electrical Technology	...	...
(4) Tailoring and Dressmaking	...	... Short time course.
(5) Textile Spinning ...	...	... Short term course.
(6) Electric wireman	...	...

4. Bhadravathi.—

(1) Diploma in Mechanical Engineering	... 3 years' course.
(2) Certificate in Mechanical Engineering	... 2 years' course.

5. Bangalore.—Diploma courses in :—

(i) Mechanical Engineering	...	...
(ii) Electrical ...	...	... 3 years' course
(iii) Cinematography	...	...
(iv) Radio Engineering	...	...

In addition to the above there are certificate courses and several other subjects.

6. Mysore.—

(*a*) Fine Arts :—Drawing and Painting ...	5 years.
(*b*) Industrial Arts:—Sandalwood and Ivory-inlaying, Engraving and Enamellin Wood-carving and Modelling.	5 years.
(*c*) Trades :—Carpentry and Cabinet-making ...	6 years.
Smithy, Fitters, Rattan and Metal-work ...	3 years.

In the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore, instruction was imparted in the following courses in addition to the B.Sc. (Textiles) Degree course in Textile Technology :—

(1) The certificate course in Textile Technology.

(2) The Artisan Course in Weaving, Dyeing and Printing, Handloom and Powerloom and Hosiery.

The strength of the Occupational Institutes as on 31st March 1952 was 1,390 including 65 girls.

The direct expenditure incurred on Industrial and Technical Schools during the year was Rs. 1,13,833 and Rs. 3,97,699 respectively. The average cost per pupil in an Industrial School amounted to Rs. 133·45 while the cost of training a pupil in Technical Arts was Rs. 286·11.

There were 3 Agricultural Schools with a total strength of 92 pupils. There was one Engineering School with an enrolment of 427 pupils and gave instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. There was a Medical School with a strength of 466 pupils inclusive of 91 girls.

Research Institute.—The centrally administered Dairy Research Institute had a strength of 106 pupils. The Institute offers teaching in theory and practice in Dairying and Research work in Dairy Science. It offers Diploma in Dairying (I.D.D.) of 2 years duration for post-S.S.L.C. students in addition to post-graduate research facilities. There is also provision for short certificate course of 3 months for non-S.S.L.C.'s. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 5,97,674 of which central Government contributed Rs. 3,55,429.

12. *Basic Education.*—The Basic Training Centre at Vidyanagar was continued for the purpose of training teachers and 57 teachers underwent training during the year. There was also a practising Basic School attached to the training centre with all the basic grades. On 31st March 1952, there were 104 Basic Schools including 3 Senior Basic and the Practising Basic Schools with a total strength of 8,309 pupils inclusive of 2,145 girls.

The total direct expenditure incurred on Basic Education Training Centre was Rs. 56,934 (excluding the Practising Basic School) and Rs. 1,62,979 on Junior Basic Schools and Rs. 4,859 on Senior Basic Schools in the State. In addition, a sum of Rs. 11,867 was spent during the year towards equipment and other charges, thereby giving a total expenditure of Rs. 1,79,705 on Basic Schools.

13. *Social Education.*—The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities during the year under report. The Council conducted 2,093 literacy classes (including 222 classes exclusively for women) as against 2,396 (including 270 classes for women) in the previous year. There were 2,575 libraries including 2,116 Rural and 9 Moving and 450 Branch Libraries under the control of the Council as against 2,337 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred by the Council was Rs. 4,74,961 for which the Government contributed Rs. 4,35,141.

Vidyapeetha started in the State to train persons for rural leadership and vocational training in Cottage Industries like Weaving, Thread-making, etc., and Agriculture continued its activities during the year. Students' Social Service Camps were conducted in all the Districts of the State. Comprehensive Adult Education Centres were established by which each worker has to work for a year in a selected village according to plans of the scheme, whereby every aspect of Rural Life—Cultural, Social and Economic—is improved. The publication section of the Council continued the printing of the monthly magazine, "Pusthaka Prapancha" and the weekly newspaper "Belaku" for use in Libraries. Exhibition of films played a very important role in popularising Adult Education during the year under report. Several demonstrations of Arts were organised in different parts of the State under the auspices of Local Adult Education centres.

14. *Miscellaneous.*—(i) Pre-primary or Nursery Education:—There were in all 64 (57) Nursery Schools including 5 Government institutions with a total strength of 4,057 (3,895) pupils. The Training Section in Nursery Education in the Maharani's Training College was continued during the year.

(ii) Education of the Handicapped:—As in the previous year, there were two institutions for the education of the physically handicapped, one at Mysore, managed by Government and the other at Bangalore, managed by the City Corporation. The strength of these schools was 126 (116).

(iii) Education of Scheduled and Depressed Classes:—Education in all grades is free to pupils of these classes and they are exempted from payment of admission, tuition and examination fees; while there is no restriction for admission of the pupils of these communities in general schools, separate schools are also maintained for their benefit wherever necessary.

There is a separate Advisory Committee to suggest ways and means of promoting education of these classes.

There were 441 (465) separate schools for depressed classes with a total strength of 17,436 (17,687) pupils. The total number of depressed class pupils studying in all grades of education, including those in the University was 92,291 (79,725).

There were 77 (49) Hostels, Boarding Homes and Orphanages exclusively intended for boys and girls of Depressed Community. Of these, 11 were Government and the rest Aided. Liberal grants were sanctioned to Aided Hostels and in addition a grant of Rs. 8 per mensem per boarder was paid to the management.

Education of Muslim Pupils.—There were 1,276 (1,229) separate institutions with a total strength of 82,426 (75,078) for the Education of Muslim boys and girls.

Education of Women.—The number of separate institutions for women was 985 (1,023) with a total strength of 108,921 (104,524). There were 3 colleges, 36 High Schools, 80 New Type Middle Schools, 530 Lower Primary Schools and 227 other schools for women. In addition to 104,412 girl pupils in girl schools, there were 166,760 girl students in boys' institutions making a total of 271,172 (266,536). The total direct expenditure on women's education of all grades of institutions was Rs. 34,93,214 (Rs. 27,96,608).

Scholarships and Endowments.—A sum of Rs. 8,88,675 was spent during the year for award of scholarships. Of this, a sum of Rs. 90,660 was spent on award of scholarships to students going to foreign countries, while the balance was utilised for award of scholarships to pupils in all grades of institutions and stages of education.

Medical Inspection.—During the year, Medical Inspection of school boys was in force in 65 High Schools. Medical Inspection was also conducted in 117 Middle and 160 Primary Schools for boys.

Bharat Scout and Guides.—An important landmark in the History of Scouting was the merger of the Boy Scout Association and Hindusthan Scout Association under the name of "Bharat Scouts and Guides" while the Girl Guides' Association merged with the Bharat Scouts and Guides on 15th August 1951.

There were 36,112 scouts of all ranks in the State. A number of Rover Crews rendered valuable service under the Rural Development Scheme.

Four scouters were deputed to attend the Seventh World Jamboree held in Austria during August 1951. There were 15 District Scout Councils and they were working satisfactorily.

Encouragement to Authors.—Subventions were paid to 34 authors and editors of books and publishers of journals out of the provision of Rs. 2,500 made for the purpose.

General.—Hindi as a compulsory non-examination subject was introduced in the III year class of all High Schools during the year, thus providing the teaching of this subject in all classes of all High Schools. Hindi as a second language in the existing framework of Middle School syllabus was sanctioned and introduced in certain Middle Schools.

The scheme of full compulsion already in operation in nine taluks of the State was continued during the year.

In view of the growing importance of Educational Statistics in the present set up, sanction was accorded to the formation of a Statistical Section in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

The work of the Department continued to be satisfactory.

L. MUNISWAMY,
Secretary to Government,
Education Department.

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